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DESIGN, BUILD, PRODUCE NEW TEXTILE MACHINERY

DESIGN NEW CARDING MACHINE -- Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 20 Jul 51

A group of engineers under the direction of V. L. Kurshinskiy, leading designer, have designed a new model of a universal cotton carding machine at the Leningrad Vulkan Plant.

The machine is equipped with a device for automatically stopping the taking-off cylinder in case the sliver breaks or becomes twisted. This assures trouble-free operation.

The new aggregate is 25 percent more productive than earlier models.

SUPPLY ESTONIANS WITH TEXTILE EQUIPMENT -- Tallin, Sovetskaya Estoniya, 27 Jul 51

The Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura has had close ties with Leningrad for many years. When the textile mills in Narva were beginning to emerge from the ruins, new, modern equipment was being built for them in Leningrad. Leningrad textile workers exchanged experiences with Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura workers for the restoration of their own enterprises.

During the postwar Five-Year Plan, a great deal of equipment and machine parts were sent from Leningrad to Narva. During the first half of 1951 alone, the Leningrad Vulkan Plant built 28 carding machines for the combine. The Sevkabel' Plant sent it hundreds of thousands of meters of its own products, and enterprises of the Lenglavkhlopprom /Main Administration of Cotton Industry in Leningrad Oblast?/ send large monthly shipments of spindles, spinning-frame cords, and cotton heddles.

The Thread-Spinning Combine imeni Kirov and the Weaving Mill imeni Zhelyabov manufacture spinning-frame and loom parts for the Estonian SSR.

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DEVELOP, TEST NEW MACHINES -- Moscow, Pravda, 25 Jun 51

The Leningrad Plant imeni Karl Marx has developed a new complex machine for continuous spinning of cord yarn. Testing of the machine showed good results.

This year the plant has also put out new machines for spinning flax.

INSTALL NEW PICKING, DRYING, WINDING MACHINES -- Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 24 Jun 51

A great deal of new domestic high-duty textile equipment has been sent to the Ashkhabad Spinning and Weaving Mill imeni Dzerzhinskiy. In 1950 alone, 100 machines of various types were installed in the shops of the mill.

A one-process picking machine has been installed here which considerably improves the quality of the fabric, and, most important of all, eases the labor of workers, since the breaking-up cycle is completed in one process instead of two.

Sixteen new carding machines of improved design, with individual drive for each, are in operation at present.

The output of material woven on new AT-100 looms has increased 15-18 percent. In 1951, 74 such machines have been installed.

A new dryer for drying waste from cocoon windings, which was produced by the Plant imeni Baryshnikov, has gone into operation at the Ashkhabad Silk Winding Factory imeni 8 March. Before installation of this dryer, the waste was dried in the open air which considerably lowered its quality.

A new winding machine, type MSh-2 from the Moscow Plant imeni 1 May, is now being assembled.

COMPLETE ASSEMBLY OF NEW SILK LOOMS -- Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 6 Jul 51

/The name of the plant referred to in this article is not given. It is probably the Tbilisi Machine-Building Plant imeni 26 komissarov./

During the last Five-Year Plan labor productivity at the plant increased more than 60 percent above the prewar level. The cost of producing silk looms, hoist and transport equipment, and other products was cut by more than half.

The assembly of two experimental semiautomatic silk looms, Model ChGP-50, is being completed. An experimental series of bobbin-rewinding machines of new design is being released.

USE SCRAP METAL IN LOOM MANUFACTURE -- Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 17 Jul 51

The Tbilisi Machine-Building Plant imeni 26 komissarov produces looms for weaving silk cloth and a variety of consumers' goods. One of its most important economic problems has been the careful expenditure of its basic raw material, metal.

A good start in this direction was the creation of a special department for scrap utilization in the preparations shop. All unused metal was collected in one spot and carefully sorted. As a result, 20 different parts are being produced from scrap metal.

Previously, a large number of parts for the loom were free forged, permitting large metal allowances. The technology for manufacturing these parts has been changed. Ten of them are now made by hot forming.

Previously, a large number of parts for the loom were cut from sheet iron and machined on lathes. A great deal of metal went into chips. At present, 20 such parts have been converted to cold forming.

A great deal of metal has been saved by changing the technology of bolt production. Until recently, bolts were made from metal rods which were turned to the required dimensions. Now, bolts are made by a sizing method which saves 10 tons of metal.

Many changes introduced in the design of the loom have resulted in additional metal savings, and have decreased the total weight of the loom by 35 kilograms.

MAKE SHUTTLES FROM WOOD PLASTIC -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 14 Jul 51

Usually, shuttles for textile enterprises are made from palm trees or boxtrees. The Leningrad Plastic Products Plant imeni Komsomol'skaya pravda has perfected the production of shuttles from wood plastic manufactured from synthetic resin and plywood scraps. These shuttles are considerably cheaper and twice as durable as the type previously produced.

NEW MACHINES MECHANIZE TEXTILE PROCESSES -- Moscow, Moskovskiy Komsomolets, 18 Jul 51

The Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building will soon supply the textile industry with new automatics which will mechanize the process of spreading yarn and finishing flax linen. One of these machines consists of nine aggregates and apparatuses through which the flax linen passes. Cloth is mechanically impregnated with water-repellent substances on this machine.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY GETS NEW AGGREGATES -- Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 11 Jul 51

Among the powerful aggregates shipped to textile mills by enterprises of the Ministry of Machine and Instrument Building is one consisting of 24 washing, boiling, and other machines. The aggregate is equipped with all feasible automatic instruments and mechanisms. It bleaches up to 2,000 meters of cloth per hour.

SERIES PRODUCE NEW KNITTING MACHINE -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 27 Jun 51

Engineers and technicians at the Leningrad Machine-Building Plant imeni Engel's, in cooperation with associates of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Textile and Light Machine Building, have developed a new knitting machine, a lasting (lastichnyy) automatic for the manufacture of fine grades of hosiery and children's stockings.

The new machine, which is 25 percent more productive than earlier models, has been put into series production.

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INCREASE PRODUCTION 5 TIMES DURING FIVE-YEAR PLAN -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 19 Jul 51

During the Five-Year Plan, the Tashtekstil'mash (Tashkent Textile Machine-Building) Plant increased its production of machines five times. The (Tashkent) Tool Plant also increased its production five times.

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